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him the opportunity to continue his relationship with our area's manufacturers. His experience and sound judgment will be invaluable to the local unit.

Yours has been a sparkling performance, Jimmie, and I join with your legions of friends throughout the area and State in extending you thanks, congratulations, and very best wishes. Your loyalty and devotion to duty, your dedication to your job, the manner in which you have worked with others and your fine citizenship will always be remembered. Longview's appreciation of your services is beyond expression or measurement.

American Dilemma: Laos on Brink

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1964

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, in a statement to the House on April 7, 1964, I quoted a highly significant article on the Indochina situation by Gen. Charles A. Willoughby in which he gives his conclusions and recommendations as how best to meet a challenge to the West in southeast Asia.

Since then, news from that stricken region has been alarming and has made General Willoughby's views, derived from a vast experience in the Orient and elsewhere, more pertinent than ever.

The latest estimate of the Laotian state of affairs is a perceptive article in the Evening Star of May 30, 1964, by Constantine Brown, distinguished U.S. publicist and student of geopolitics, who now resides in Rome, Italy.

The article follows:

LAOS: ON BRINK OF ANOTHER CYCLE?—OBSERVERS FEEL U.S. BEARS KEY BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY IN BARRING ANOTHER WAR
(By Constantine Brown)

ROME.—Those who believe in cycles and portents point out that we seem to be in the midst of another tragic cycle.

Fifty years ago this summer, in 1914, World War I broke out. Exactly 25 years later, in the summer of 1939, the second and more horrifying world war started. It engaged many more countries and proved far more devastating in human lives, wealth, and social and political changes.

Now after another 25 years we seem to be on the brink of another cataclysm. Unless world leaders exercise more wisdom than they showed over the last two cycles, this one may be even worse—not because of modern means of destruction but because of its consequences on the future way of life.

World War I was caused, on the surface, by a relatively insignificant incident—the assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne and Austria's punitive action against the little Serbian kingdom.

World War II had superficially a relatively minor origin—the Nazi demand that Poland, which was in the end sacrificed to Russia, bow to Hitler's demands and surrender its sovereignty over a disputed part of its territory.

The danger facing the world now originates in a little faraway and inconsequential country called Laos. The challenge comes from the newly born Communist States of China and Russia brought into being through the shortsighted and strange policies of the Western World, led by the United States.

There is no argument that in this third cycle the United States bears the major burden of responsibility. For had it not been for our incomprehensible shortsightedness and lack of understanding concerning the character of the great Communist conspiracy, we would not have tolerated, when we had ample means to prevent it, the creation of the vast Russian empire extending to the Elbe River and the establishment of an even more dangerous Communist empire in China.

The Laotian situation which has become explosive is important to us. It represents the core of the threat to South Vietnam where we have taken over the responsibilities of France after her defeat at Dienbienphu. And Vietnam is important to us because if the Viet Cong forces, not more than 25,000 guerrillas, win the war against some 400,000 South Vietnamese soldiers backed by 16,000 Americans our prestige in the Pacific will be irretrievably damaged. The loss of Vietnam will further enhance the power and prestige of Moscow and Peiping not only in Asia and in Africa but also in Europe.

What is worrying Washington at present is how to get out of this unexpected impasse, which students of the Communist conspiracy had foreseen, without losing our position not only in southeast Asia but also in the Pacific.

We welcomed the precarious make-shift agreement making Laos a neutralized country in 1962 mainly because of Russia's participation. Nobody wanted to heed the warning that Mr. Khrushchev would play along only so long as it suited his purposes. Nobody wanted to believe that he might play a double game as he and his predecessors have always played in their dealings with us. We have been awakened only recently to the dangers of this alleged "neutralization." But we are still entertaining the wishful thinking that in the end, because of the exaggerated rift between Russia and China, we will find the U.S.S.R. on our side. The whole idea of neutralization of Laos was predicted on the goodwill of the men in the Kremlin.

We are at a quarter to 12 now. We and our allies are trying to devise plans for a peaceful solution in Laos. The French suggest another major conference for the neutralization of Laos. They are backed by the Russians and are indirectly but effectively supported by the British. We, for the time being, insist on conversations at low level to consider details rather than the core of the problem.

As things stand today the consensus in European capitals is that we shall ultimately agree with the French-Russian thesis. The question which arises in the minds of many trained observers is: Will another full-scale conference as proposed by Paris and Moscow become for us a Far Eastern Munich?

Prime Ministers Chamberlain and Daladier told their peace-hungry people 26 years ago that they must rely on Hitler's word that the surrender of the Sudetenland would end the European tensions and give us "peace in our time." Messrs. Khrushchev and Mao are no less power-minded than Hitler. Can we take a chance and believe in Mr. Khrushchev's friendly intervention which is the basis for the hope that another Geneva conference will remove the present brink?

The Free and the Equal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked unanimous consent to insert in

the RECORD a very thought provoking editorial appearing in one of our exceptional weekly newspapers in western South Dakota, the Bennett County, Martin, S. Dak., Booster. The editorial deserves the thoughtful consideration of every Member of Congress.

The editorial is as follows:

THE FREE AND THE EQUAL

We are indebted to the Wall Street Journal for publishing the following passage for publishing the following passage from a recent speech by retired Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Whittaker:

"The honest and honorable man who obeys the law but has two cars is not preventing another man from having one car. * * * The man who owns a good house does not thereby force another man to dwell in the slums. * * * Generally men who are free do not remain economically equal, and men who remain economically equal are not free."

Justice Whittaker was addressing himself primarily to the philosophical implications of the so-called civil rights issue, but his comments have a bearing also on a newer political issue—the War on Poverty.

Poverty is in great disrepute these days, and deservedly so. It is a State in which no normal person wishes to live, or wishes anyone else to live.

But it is also true that fear of poverty, or a desire to avoid poverty, is the great engine that has built Western civilization.

If that motive is removed, what will take its place? When and if people are assured of a comfortable living by State edict, what will cause them to work and strive and educate their children?

We know of no substitute motive except the power and authority of Big Brother.

Countless millions of people in Communist lands are equal, but they are not free. We surmise some of them would be glad to take their own chances in fighting poverty if they could escape from the prodding of Big Brother's bayonet.

Maple, Beech, and Birch Hardwood Flooring

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. BYRNES

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1964

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill, H.R. 11645, which would equalize the tariff duty on maple, beech, and birch hardwood flooring as between the United States and the principal importer, Canada.

Presently, Canada has a rate of duty of 12½ percent on all imports of such hardwood flooring coming into that country. On the other hand, we have a rate of duty of only 4 percent on imports of Canadian hardwood flooring.

The bill would increase our duty from 4 to 12½ percent until such time as Canada lowers its duty. Upon a reduction in the Canadian duty, without the imposition of other import restrictions or export subsidies, the President is directed to reduce our duty by a comparable amount.

Available data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census shows that since 1948 do-

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mestic shipments of maple, beech, and birch hardwood flooring from our northern U.S. industry have been declining. At the same time, however, imports of such flooring from Canada to the United States have been maintained at about 4 million board feet per year. The resulting decline in the use of hardwood flooring has been shouldered entirely by our domestic industry.

The American request that the Canadians reduce their tariff of 12½ percent has been rejected. Our Wisconsin-Michigan flooring producers have requested the U.S. trade negotiators to ask Canada to reduce its tariff to that of the United States. For the second time in the past decade this request has been denied. In 1962 the Director of the Forest Products Division, U.S. Department of Commerce, expressed his disappointment to the domestic hardwood industry:

We regret that a concession on maple flooring was not obtained from Canada. We assure you, however, that this matter was pressed most vigorously both here in Washington and by our negotiators in Geneva.

In the meantime, Canadian flooring has been continued to be imported into our country and sold at prices lower than our domestic product. This has led to financial losses and limited employment opportunities in the domestic industry. Due to the higher Canadian tariff, our Wisconsin-Michigan producers have been unable to develop Canadian markets. However, the industry is of the opinion that given a lower Canadian tariff such markets could be developed in that some Canadian hardwood flooring users are nearer to U.S. producers than to Canadian producers.

Our domestic producers should not be made to sacrifice their investment—built up over the years—in plants, equipment, and technical know-how, or should our workers lose their livelihood simply because the Canadian producers are under the protection of a higher tariff.

I feel that the equalization of the tariff between the United States and Canada will induce Canada to take the necessary steps toward reduction and perhaps even the ultimate removal of their tariff. Since all attempts to bargain down the Canadian tariff have failed, this bill is the only course of action that remains.

President Johnson Given Tremendous Reception at International Airport in Philadelphia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1964

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on Monday morning, June 8, President Johnson flew to the International Airport in Philadelphia enroute to Swarthmore where he presided over the graduating class at Swarthmore

College. The President was given a tremendous reception and I am happy to say that I was among those present. I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following article which appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer on Tuesday, June 9, 1964.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND AT AIRPORT ROAR WELCOME TO PRESIDENT

(By Donald A. McDonough and Leonard J. McAdams)

To the incessant shouts of "Mr. President! Mr. President!" from 15,000 persons, including thousands of schoolchildren, President Lyndon B. Johnson received a tumultuous reception Monday morning at International Airport.

The President had flown in from Washington to switch to a helicopter for a hop to Swarthmore College to keep a commencement speaking date.

Twice a mighty roar of applause swept across the huge airfield, and time after time it appeared barricades might topple as crowds shoved and pushed against them.

HANDS OUTSTRETCHED

Hundreds of hands were outstretched to be shaken by the President, camera fans jostled for position, flashbulbs flickered and even young autograph hounds hopefully thrust books or cards or scraps of paper through the crush at the barricades.

Children spiritedly waved thousands of small flags against the backdrop of a big banner hung from one of the piers, reading: "East is East and West is West. Philadelphia loves Lyndon best."

CHILDREN CALL HIM

Smiling and perspiring, the President walked rapidly along the barricades, using both hands for quick handshakes. He patted schoolchildren's heads, slapped police guards on the shoulders, touched the autograph books.

Schoolchildren shrieked "Mr. President! Mr. President!" as he made his way 250 yards along one series of barricades. Flags and friendly placards swung furiously and police had a difficult time holding the wooden barriers in place against the excited surging of the crowds.

Reaching a point near the end of a pier, jammed with people, he waved to them, then reversed his field and, walking rapidly, he returned to his starting point, moved over to the barricades and resumed his handshaking for perhaps another hundred yards.

Hatless, he mopped his brow with his handkerchief. As he approached the barricades for the second time, the din increased and worried police held hard against the bulging wooden barriers.

It was a friendly, cheering, laughing mob some with a respectful but earshattering: "Mr. President. Mr. President."

Mr. Johnson landed at 9:28 a.m. in his Air Force One jet.

It had been a humid, foggy morning and the huge sea of spectators had been entertained for 40 minutes previously by the music of four bands.

Just 5 minutes before the jet roared in, the sun broke through the overcast and was shining brightly when the President stepped down from the plane, followed by officials of the executive and legislative branches, including Senator HUGH SCOTT, Republican, of Pennsylvania, and a host of Secret Service men.

The President wore a black summer suit, dark tie, white shirt, and glasses.

He was greeted by a Philadelphia welcoming delegation headed by Mayor James H. J. Tate. It included Senator Joseph C. Clark, Congressmen James A. Byrne, Robert N. C.

Nix, Sr., William J. Green 3d, and William A. Barrett; Representative William H. Milliken, Jr., of Delaware County, City Council President Paul D'Ortona and Democratic City Chairman Francis R. Smith.

The first round of applause swept across the airport when Mayor Tate brought the President to a small speaking platform near the barricades and made his introduction.

Mr. Johnson spoke for about 3 minutes, referring to small cards he held in his hand.

He started right off with a quip. Stating that he was very happy to be in Philadelphia he said:

"This city was built as a refuge for persecuted people and after 32 years in Washington I feel it is where I belong."

INSPIRING CROWD

The President said that the best way he could think of to start off a new week was "to be met by an inspiring crowd like this."

He said Philadelphia was a leader in industrial progress and was playing a major role in space and missile work.

"But there is another very important feature of Philadelphia," he said, "and that is that it is a center of learning and culture."

He said the city has come a long way since Charles II handed over the deed to William Penn. He concluded with the hope that "we will have a prosperous and more peaceful life and I know Philadelphia will set an example in the days to come."

CLOSELY GUARDED

Then he announced he would "like to shake a few hands," and another tremendous roar went up.

He was led to a special barricaded enclosure where city officials, magistrates, councilmen and civic leaders were seated. He shook hands, then moved to the barricades hemming in the great crowd.

Secret Service men scanned the crowd closely as they followed him. Seventy-five plainclothesmen were scattered in the crowd.

Twelve two-man teams of police were on all roof levels of the airport buildings, one man in each with a rifle with telescopic sights, the other with binoculars.

Some 600 police were on duty. The crowd had been augmented by 3,500 public and parochial schoolchildren and high school students. PTC ran extra shuttle buses from the Snyder Avenue terminal and 1,000 extra parking spaces at the airport had been provided.

At one point in his tour, the President was taken by Mayor Tate to Drum Major Tony Conti, of the award-winning Cardinal Dougherty High School Band. The President shook hands with Tony and with the band's moderator, the Reverend James E. Mortimer.

Other units providing music were the John Bartram High School, Police and Firemen's, and the Philadelphia Post Office Bands.

ENTERS COPTER

With the shouting and the din continuing, the President strode to the Marine helicopter with Senator CLARK and other officials and turned and waved to the crowd. The helicopter took off at 9:55 a.m.

During the height of the shouting and the handshaking tour, Senator CLARK remarked: "Ever since Dallas, this scares me to death."

Afterward, Mayor Tate said the President, on leaving, thanked him and said, "It was very pleasing and I'll never forget it."

The mayor said the President was "very pleased" at the outpouring.

"It shows Philadelphia is behind Johnson," the mayor said. "It is more than just a matter of respect. It shows the people really like him."

The President returned to the airport at 10:05 a.m. He gave a brief address and left immediately in his jet for Washington.